

KOLOBIKHIN, V.A.; SOBOLEV, V.M.; MYASOYEDOV, M.I.

Obtaining butadiene-1-3 by the oxidative dehydrogenation of
n-butane in the presence of iodine and manganese oxide.
Neftekhimiya. 4 no.3:386-390 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteza
kauchuka, Yaroslavl'.

14530
S/251/62/029/003/001/001
D287/D307

AUTHORS: Oziashvili, Ye.D., Nikolayev, Yu.V. and Myasoyedov, N.F.

TITLE: On the possibility of using NO - H₂O isotope exchange in nitric acid solutions for concentrating ¹⁸O

PERIODICAL: Soobshcheniya akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, v. 29, no. 3, 1962, 289-292

TEXT: The heavy isotope ¹⁵N can be obtained by isotope exchange in the system: nitric acid (aqueous solution) - nitric oxide, the isotope being concentrated in the aqueous phase. The gaseous phase of the same system contains increased quantities of the heavy isotope ¹⁸O. Isotope exchange occurs between NO and H₂O and is accelerated by HNO₃. Exchange columns, used for concentrating ¹⁵N, can also be utilized for increasing the rate of this process. The apparatus for the separation of ¹⁸O and the apparatus for ¹⁵N concentration can be operated simultaneously. The authors con-

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On the possibility ...

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structed an apparatus in which NO was decomposed at a temperature above 700°C. The nitrogen peroxide formed was dissolved in H₂O in an absorber and H₂O separated from the NO residue in a contact apparatus at 750 - 800°C (using an Fe catalyst). The experiments were carried out in a 10 mm diameter column (1.5 mm x 1.5 mm Levin spirals as packing, length 1.8 m). The observed oxygen losses (6×10^{-3} g/l) exceeded the calculated permissible values, even on cooling to 0°C. Losses could probably be reduced by sorption of the steam on molecular sieves and subsequent recycling. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, Physico-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1961

Card 2/2

MYASOYEDOV, O.N., inzh.

Asynchronous rectifier-motor stage with slippage energy recovery
at the motor shaft. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.5:31-34 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Electric current rectifiers) (Electric machinery)

MYASOYEDOV, P., polkovnik, doktor voyennykh nauk

Revolution in military affairs. Voen. znan. 41 no.2:36-37 F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

MYASOYEDOV, V.S.; KAZANTSEVA, zaveduyushchiya stantsiyey.

Infection of fishes of the Tomsk Province by metacercaria *Opisthorchis felinus*. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:271-272 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Tomskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(Fishes--Diseases and pests) (Liver fluke)

"YASOYEDOV, I.S., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Distribution
and certain problems of prophylaxis ~~of the~~ Opisthorchiasis
in Tomskaya Oblast." Tomsk, 1958, 15 pp (Tomsk Med Inst.
Chair of Therapy of ~~the~~ Sanitation Faculty) 150 copies
(KL, 29-58, 130)

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TYUSHNYAKOVA, M.K.; MYASOYEDOV, V.S.; YEROFEYEV, V.S.; ZAGROMOVA, M.S.

Some data on the incidence and foci of lymphocytic chorio-
meningitis in Tomsk Province. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:91-95 '60
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvo-
rotok.

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MYASOYEDOV, V.S.

Review of A. Erhardt, W.D. Germer and B. Horning's book

"Opisthorchiasis caused by the Siberian liverfluke

Opisthorchis felineus (Riv.)." Zool. zhur. 42 no.11:

1746-1747 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

L 45169-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6026346

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/007/0797/0799

AUTHOR: Myasoyedov, V. Ye. (Aspirant); Makhin, Yu. I. (Aspirant) 40
BORG: Myasoyedov Department of Theoretical Principles of Electrical Engineering,
Ivanovo Power Engineering Institute (Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki
Ivanovskogo energeticheskogo instituta); Makhin Department of Electrical Machines,
Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute (Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Gor'kovskogo
politekhnikeskogo instituta)TITLE: Properties of high-frequency static ferromagnetic frequency converters with
ferrite cores 25

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 7, 1966, 797-799

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter, ferromagnetic material, circuit design, frequency
multiplication, *FERRITE*ABSTRACT: The Experimental Laboratory, Department of Electrical Machines and Instru-
ments, Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute im. A. A. Zhdanov (issledovatel'skaya laborator-
iya kafedry elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov Gor'kovskogo politekhnikeskogo insti-
tuta) has manufactured and tested static ferromagnetic frequency converters with
ferrite cores (FSPCh). Such converters may find extensive use in automation. The
power of individual converters ranges from 30 to 200 w. Electromechanical generators
(output voltage frequencies $f_1 = 400, 1000, \text{ and } 2500 \text{ cps}$) were used as power sources.
The magnetization winding circuit was

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UDC: 621.314 1/5+621.3.042.15

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ACC NR: AP6026346

switched into a d-c source through a "closing" circuit $L\phi C\phi$. Longitudinal compensation capacitor, C_1 , were switched into the secondary winding circuits. FSRCh for a higher frequency of power were designed according to circuits involving one-stage, cascade, and self-magnetization of the intermediate harmonics of the flow (Fig. 1). The cores of all the converters were made of brand 3000NM Mn-Zn ferrite. Tests showed several features of the

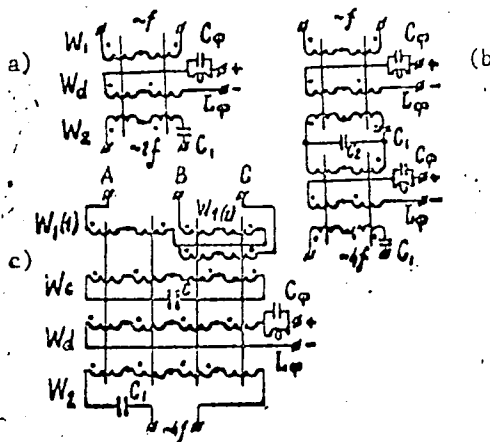


Figure 1. Static ferromagnetic frequency multiplier circuits

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FSPCh, some of which are indicated. The frequency doubler (FSPCh-2) (Fig. 1a) and the frequency quadrupler (FSPCh-4) (Fig. 1b) are described and the test results presented. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. O

[26]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5081

Card 3/3 *pla*

11 AND 12C COVER																										11 AND 12C COVER																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
CC																										11G																									
																										Changes in the glutathione and catalase in the blood in acute nephritis. E. S. Myasodov. <i>Klin. Med. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 18, No. 5, 75-7 (1940); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1940, II, 1346. — In cases of acute nephritis combined with cardiac insufficiency increases in the total glutathione (33.7-64.4 mg.-%) and the reduced glutathione (20.2-50.5 mg.-%) were observed but the values for the oxidized glutathione were lower than normal (1.2-11.9 mg.-%). In the absence of cardiac decompensation the content in all forms of glutathione sank to the low level found in this disease. This occurred especially in acute uremia. Both the glutathione and the catalase indexes increased again during recovery. M. G. Moore																									
ASB-15.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

MYNDOYEDOV, J. S.

MLASOEDOV, E. S.

Quantitative modification of gastric juice and of the acidity by the reflex of the large intestine in man. Ter. arkh. 22:3, May-June 50. p. 73-7

1. Of the Department of Normal and Pathological Physiology (Head--Prof. S. S. Poltyrev), Ivanovo Agricultural Institute, and of the Department of the Propedeutics of Internal Diseases (Head--Prof. L. I. Korobkov), Ivanovo Medical Institute.

GLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

MYASOYEDOV, Ye.S., dotsent; BROVKINA, M.A., assistant; SMIRNOVA, T.D.,
klinicheskiy ordinator; MIRONOVA, N.S., klinicheskiy ordinator

An analysis of errors in diagnosing rheumocarditis outside of the
hospital. Sov.med. 20 no.12:6-8 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent Ye.S.
Myasoyedov) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. dotsent Ya.M.
Romanov)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, diag.
errors)

MEASOYEDOV, Ye.S., prof.

Torpid recurrent rheumocarditis, its relation to chronic tonsillitis, and therapeutic and preventive measures. Terap.arkh. 32 no.8:39-43 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy terapii Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (TONSILS—DISEASES)

MYASOYEDOV, Ye.S.; BORSHCHEV, K.G.; YELISEYEVA, A.M.; LOPATIN, B.S.;
ADEL'SON, Ye.N.; BROVKINA, M.A.; PAINTSEVA, T.D.

Lowering the incidence of angina and rheumatic fever under the
conditions of the cotton spinning and weaving industry. Sov.med.
25 no.5:114-120 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedr gospi'tal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. Ye.S.Myasovedov),
fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. A.M.Yeliseyeva), bolezney ukha,
gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. K.G.Borshchev) Ivansovskogo gosudarstven-
nogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ya.M.Romanov) i mediko-
sanitarnoy chasti Melanzhevogo kombinata (glavnyy vrach T.D.
Paintseva).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS) (TONSILS--DISEASES)
(TEXTILE WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

9.4230

S/109/62/007/005/009/021
D266/D307

AUTHORS: Devyatkov, M.N., Kostiyenko, A.I., and Myasoyedov, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Travelling wave tubes as UHF detectors and mixers

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 5, 1962,
838 - 843

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to investigate experimentally the detector and mixer properties of ordinary low power travelling wave tubes in the 10 cm and 3 cm range. The input signal (and the local oscillator signal in case of mixing) is fed into the travelling wave tube and the detected signal (or i-f signal) is taken from the collector circuit. The voltages on the different electrodes are the same as in amplifier operation except that of the collector which is considerably depressed. The collector current in the absence of input signal depends very strongly on collector voltage. The collector current in the presence of signal is altered. The current difference, ΔI_k , and its ratio to input power, $\Delta I_k/P_c$, are plotted

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Travelling wave tubes as UHF ...

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against input power. For small input power ($P_c < 5\mu W$) the detector characteristics are near to quadratic. The minimum detectable signal was found to be about 10^{-10} watt which is of the same order as that obtainable by a TWT-crystal combination. In mixer operation the chosen i-f frequency was 40 Mc. The dependence of conversion gain and i-f power on input power is plotted, showing about 17 db conversion gain in low level operation. I-f power plotted against local oscillator power shows a maximum around $P_{10} \approx 50 - 70$ microwatts. The limiting sensitivity of the travelling wave tube mixer was found to be worse than that of the TWT-crystal by 5 to 10 db. The bandwidth of the mixer was not determined but in each case it exceeded 10 %. Some experiments were also performed by feeding back the higher frequency to the input of the travelling wave tube. The limiting sensitivity improved in this case by approximately 3 db. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova, Kafedra radiotekhniki
(Physics Faculty of Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Radio Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961
Card 2/2

MYASOYEDOVA, G-V.

Organic coprecipitants (collectors). Concentration of indium. V. I. Kurnetsov and G. V. Myasoyedova. Prikladnaya Khimiya, Moscow: ~~Anal. Khim.~~ ~~Neuk~~ S.S.S.R., Izv. Geokhim. i Anal. Khim. 1955, 24-8. Small quantities of In, down to 1 μ in 20,000 ml., were sepd. from other elements and subsequently concd. by conversion to an iodide anion and collecting the latter with 8% aq. methyl violet (reagent). To 250 ml. of dil. acid (0.2-0.5N H₂SO₄) contg. In and not over 150 mg. of elements reacting with I⁻ (Hg, Pb, Bi, Sb, Sn, Cu, Zn, Cd) add not over 2 g. KI or preferably NH₄I, shake, and add dropwise 25 ml. of reagent. Filter after 20-30 min. and wash with 50-100 ml. of wash soln. (150 ml. 0.5N H₂SO₄ + 0.25 ml. reagent + 0.05 g. NH₄I). To the combined filtrate add 35 g. KI or preferably NH₄I and, dropwise, 10 ml. of reagent. Filter, wash with 30-60 ml. wash soln., dry, and ignite in muffle at 350-450°. The residue may contain some Zn and K if KI was used. If desired, dissolve the residue in 1-2 ml. 6N H₂SO₄ and reprec. In as before. M. Hosh.

MYASOYEDOVA, G.V.

MYASOYEDOVA, G.V.

V. I. Kurnetsov and G. V. Myasoyedova (V. I. Vernadsky Inst. Geochem. and Anal. Chem. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, 2A, Anal. Khim., 1984, 26 (4), 211-216). Thallium in the form $TlCl_3$ at concn. 10^{-4} to 10^{-2} M HCl is quantitatively co-precipitated with the ppt. formed by p -dimethylaminocobenzene and methyl orange. Antimony in the form $SbCl_3$, $AuCl_3$, Mo and W (particularly as heteropoly acids) and partially Pb^{2+} , are also pptd. Thallous ions are not pptd. hence separation of Tl from all other elements is effected by a co-precipitation of the intermediate ions with the organic ppt. in the presence of H^+ which remain in solution, treatment of the filtrate with chloride of lime to give $TlCl_3$, and a further co-precipitation to obtain Tl only. The method is applied to the determination of 10^{-4} to 0.1 per cent of Tl in granites and other silicates.

G. S. Smith

MYASOVEDOVA, G.V.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

C.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4123

Author : Kuznetsov, V.I. ~~Myasovedova, G.V.~~
 Title : Use of Organic Coprecipitants in Study of Reaction
 Course in Highly Dilute Solutions.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 3, 579-585

Abstract : Organic coprecipitants (OC) are chosen for investigation of the reactions of complex-formation (K) or of redox in very dilute solutions, in such a manner that OC is precipitated in conjunction with only one kind of ions of the given element while the other remain in solution. To study the velocity of $KCr(3+)$, tagged with Cr^{51} , with Eriochrome Blue-Black T (I), use was made, as OC, of the precipitate formed on interaction of I with Methyl Violet (II). This precipitate entrains, at pH 4, only the complex of $Cr(3+)$ with I. Hence on adding II after various predetermined time intervals

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Anal. Geochem. + Analyt. Chem. in V.I. Vernadsky, AS USSR

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

C.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4123

following incorporation of I into the $\text{Cr}(3+)$ -containing solution and determining thereafter the activity of the precipitate an opinion is formed concerning the kinetics of K. Curves of K kinetics in 2.10 and 2.10 M solutions of $\text{Cr}(3+)$, at 50° , coincide. At 70° rate of K is considerably higher than at 50° . To study kinetics of the reaction $\text{Tl}^+ + 2\text{FeCl}_4^- \rightleftharpoons \text{TlCl}_4^- + 4\text{Cl}^-$ (1) there is used

as OC the precipitate formed on interaction of p-dimethylamino azobenzene with Methyl Orange (III). This OC entrains only TlCl_4^- , without precipitating Tl^+ . In a solution wherein the concentrations are: $\text{Tl}^+ 2.4 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{M}$, $\text{HCl } 0.2\text{N}$, $\text{Fe}^{3+} = \text{Fe}^{2+} 1.10 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{M}$, the equilibrium (1) becomes established at 20° within ~ 3 hours. The method of OC is suitable for the study of distribution of elements between various complex-forming agents, provided that:
a) the OC entrains only one of the complexes that are

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USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4123

C.

formed, b) the ionic equilibria do not become established too rapidly, and c) these equilibria do not change very much during coprecipitation. As a result of study of the distribution of Zn (tagged with Zn^{65}) between such complex-forming agents as NH_4SCN (IV) and Complexon III (V), it was ascertained that the extent of coprecipitation of Zn changes little with concentration of Zn, but depends greatly upon the concentration ratio of IV:V. As OC was utilized the precipitate that is formed on interaction of II with III. In the opinion of the authors the state of ionic equilibria in the solution does not undergo substantial changes during the coprecipitation.

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MYASOYEDOVA, G. V.

2 7 5
 Possible losses of thallium during the analysis of silicates
 V. I. Kurnetsov and G. V. Myasoyedova (V. I. Vernadskii
 Inst. Geochem. and Anal. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.,
 Moscow). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, 1875-6(1956).—In
 fusions with Na_2CO_3 of mixts. contg. from 0.1 to 1000 γ Tl
 as much as 97-99% of it is lost (detected with Tl^{100}). The
 addn. of 0.5 g. BaSO_4 , WO_3 , MoO_3 , or Nb_2O_5 did not reduce
 the loss of Tl. In the presence of SiO_2 or CaCO_3 the losses
 of Tl are reduced from 99-100% to 70%. During the treat-
 ment of silicates with HF in the presence of H_2SO_4 or HCl
 there is no loss of Tl, probably because this is done at low
 temps.
 I. Rencowitz

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MYASOYEDOV, G.V.

5(2); 21(5) PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION 207/1900
 Akademiyu nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoj khimii
 Prikladnye radioaktivnyye izotopy v analiticheskoj khimii
 (Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Analytical Chemistry) Moscow
 Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 366 p. (Series: Itogi Nauki i Tekhn., t. 9 (12))
 Zhurnal all. inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Reap. Ed.: I.P. Alimova, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy
 of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.N. Terent'ev, Tech.
 Ed.: V.V. Polyubova.

REMARKS: The book is intended for chemists and chemical
 engineers concerned with work in analytical chemistry.

COMMENT: The book is a collection of the principal papers
 presented in Moscow at the Second Conference on the Use of
 Radioactive Isotopes. The problems discussed at the
 Conference included coprecipitation, aging, and solubility
 of precipitates, determination of the instability constants

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of complex compounds, separation of rare earth metals, and
 ion-exchange chromatography. No personalities are mentioned.
 There are 31 references, 17 of which are Soviet, 13 German,
 19 French, 8 Swedish, 2 Hungarian, and 2 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Use of Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)	207/1900
Imaylov, M.A., and V.S. Chernyy. Study of the Solubility of Salts in Aqueous Solvents with the Aid of Tagged Atoms	44
Baev, A.I., and V.M. Ryz'ba. Determination of the Activity Product of Cadmium Diethyldithiophosphate by the Radioactive Indicator Method	59
Babun, A.K., and P.V. Marchenko. Study of the Conditions for Precipitation of Microquantities of Some Metals in the Form of Halogen Compounds With Radio Dyes	65
Bumetsov, V.I., and G.V. Myasoyedov. Organic Copre- cipitants. 9. Coprecipitation of Rare Earth Ele- ments	76
Bumetsov, V.I., and G.V. Myasoyedov. Organic Copre- cipitants. 10. Coprecipitation of Molybdenum	89
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KUZNETSOV, V.I.; MYASOYEDOVA, G.V.

Organic coprecipitants. Part 9: Coprecipitation of rare earth
elements. Trudy kon.anal.khim. 9:76-88 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Rare earths) (Precipitation)

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; MYASOYEDOVA, G.V.

Organic coprecipitants. Part 10: Coprecipitation of molybdenum.
Trudy khim. anal. 9:89-97 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Molybdenum) (Precipitation)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. I., Loginova, L. G., Myasoyedova, S. V. SOV/75-13-4-14/29

TITLE: Organic Co-Precipitants (Organicheskiye soosaditeli).
Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters (Soobshcheniye 9. Kontsentrirvaniye i spektral'noye opredeleniye molibdena v prirodnykh vodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 453-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In natural waters flowing through the area of an ore deposit and containing up to 1-2g/l minerals the content of molybdenum usually does not exceed 10^{-7} - 10^{-6} g/l; in special cases it may rise to 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} g/l (Ref 1). As the content of molybdenum and other trace elements in natural waters is usually below the sensitivity of spectrographic methods, these elements must first be concentrated. This concentration may be realized by the evaporation of water or by the extraction and co-precipitation of inorganic and organic co-precipitation reagents. In the methods described in publications (Refs 2-5) for the quan-

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SOV/75-13-4-14/29

Organic Co-Precipitants. Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters

titative determination of molybdenum in natural waters the molybdenum is determined photometrically after the concentration. A method for the spectrographic determination of molybdenum in the dry residue of natural waters (Ref 5) makes possible the determination of $2 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ Mo with an error of $\pm 10\%$. An important disadvantage of this method is the rapid decrease of the sensitivity with an increasing mineral content of the water. At a content of 5-10g/l this method is already hardly suited for this purpose. By the concentration of molybdenum this disadvantage may, however, be removed. The co-precipitation of molybdenum with the tartrate of methyl violet (Ref 7) is well suited for the concentration. In 0.2 n hydrochloric acid solution molybdenum is in this way qualitatively co-precipitated, while Ca, Mg, Na, K, and other elements forming the main part of the mineral content of the water are not carried over by this precipitate. The concentration of molybdenum with organic co-precipitants at the same time removes the influence exerted on the spectrographic determination by the mineral content of the natural waters. The authors investigated the suitability

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SOV/75-13-0-10/20

Organic Co-Precipitants. Communication 3: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters

bility of this method of concentration and they designed a working instruction for the concentration of molybdenum in natural waters by means of the tannate of methyl violet and for the subsequent spectral analytical determination of molybdenum. Per 100 ml of a 0,2 n hydrochloric acid solution 5 ml of a 2% solution of methyl violet and 2,5 ml of a 2% tannin solution are added. The precipitate is filtered off and after the addition of 30 mg of a "carrier" consisting of anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , CaSO_4 and MgSO_4 at temperatures not exceeding 500° they are annealed. The molybdenum is spectrographically determined in the residue. When using an a.c. carbon arc as excitor of the spectrum, and when measuring the absolute intensity of the most sensitive line of molybdenum ($\text{Mo } 1R$ at $3132,6 \text{ \AA}$) this way amounts of from $0,3$ to 27μ of molybdenum may be determined with an error of $\pm 12\%$. This method makes it possible to determine $0,3 \mu$ molybdenum in 1 l water of any mineral content. The spectra are photographed by a quartz spectrograph of the type **18P** -22, the blackening of the analytical lines of molybdenum and of the

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SOV/75-13-4-14/29
Organic Co-Precipitants. Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectro-
graphic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters

carrier are measured by a microphotometer of the type MF-2.
The working instructions for the concentration and determina-
tion of molybdenum in natural waters are given in detail.
There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references, which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Ver-
natskogo AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva (Moscow,
Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, AS USSR,
imeni V. I. Vernadskiy and All Union Scientific Research In-
stitute for Hydrogeology and Geological Engineering)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1957

1. Molybdenum---Determination
2. Molybdenum---Precipitation
3. Water---Analysis
4. Spectrographic analysis---Applications
5. Methyl violet---Precipitation

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MYASOYEDOVA, G. V.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Concentration of elements of the third group with organic co-precipitants." Moscow, 1961. 16 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 207)

MYKHYLOVA, K. M., PRIGOR, A. I., FURUKHWA, I. M. (USSR)

"Differences between Antibodies and Non-Specific γ -Globulins."

Report presented at the 1st International Biometry Congress,
Moscow, 12-16 August 1961

MYAGOTOVA, K. M., ISLITOVSKAYA, V. V., NEZLIN, V. G., FUMICH, I. M. (1961)

"The Isolation of Purified Antibodies and Study of
their properties."

Report presented at the 14th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 August 1961

GURVICH, A.Ye.; ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M.V.; MYASOYEDOVA, K.N.

Determination and isolation of antidiphtherial antibodies with the aid of antigens fixed on cellulose. Vop. med. khim. 7 no. 1:55-61 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Laboratoriya patologii obmena belkov i immunokhimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i otdel biokhimii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei, Moskva.

(DIPHTHERIA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

ZAYTSEVA, N.N.; Primali uchastiye: MYASOYEDOVA, K.N., studentka;
YEVTIKHINA, Z.F., studentka; ~~RODIONOVA, N.P., studentka~~

Oxidative phosphorylation in the tissues of the skeletal
muscles in experimental vitamin E deficiency. Vop. med.
khim. 7 no.3:313-319 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chair of Animal Biochemistry, the "M.V. Lomonosov"
Moscow State University.

(MUSCLE)
(PHOSPHORYLATION)
(TOCOPHEROL)

GURVICH, A.Ye.; GUVERNIEVA, L.M.; MYASOYEDOVA, K.N.

Comparing the enzymatic hydrolysates of nonspecific gamma globulins
and antibodies of rabbits. Biokhimiia 26 no.3:468-476 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratory of Pathology, of Protein Metabolism and of Immuno-
chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

(PEPTIDES)

MYASOYEDOVA, K.N.

Regulation of histidine splitting in a rat liver by thyroid hormones. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:95-96 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Laboratoriya patologicheskoy khimii Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MYASOYEDOVA, N. A.

"The Reflex Action of the Adrenal Gland on the
Activity of the Kidneys," Fiziol. Zhur. SSSR.,
35, No. 3, 1949. Mbr. Chair of Normal Physicol., and
the Chair of Pharmacol, Ivanovo State Med. Inst,
-c1949-.

MYASOYEDOVA, N.A.

Micturition following stimulation of the gastrointestinal system in animals treated with narcotics, tranquilizers, and tonic drugs.
Farm.i toks. 19 supplement: 40-41 '56. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - dotsent G.M.Shpuga) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANALEPTICS, effects,
on diuretic response to stimulation of gastrointestinal system (Rus))

(HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES, effects,
same)

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of irritation on diuresis in animals treated with analeptics & sedatives (Rus))

(DIURESIS, physiology,
eff. of gastrointestinal stimulation in animals treated with analeptics & sedatives (Rus))

MYASOYEDOVA, N.A.

Interceptive effects from the cecum on micturition. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 42 no.9:3-6 S '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - dotsent G.M.Shpuga, nauchnye konsul'tanty; dotsent G.M.Shpuga i prof. S.S.Poltyrev) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ya.M.Romanov) Predstavlena deyatel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(CECUM, physiology,
eff. of mechanical stimulation on diuresis (Rus))
(DIURESIS, physiology,
eff. of cecum stimulation (Rus))

MYASOYELOVA, N.A.

Effect of various functional states of the central nervous system
on drug-induced diuresis. Farm. i toks. 27 no.4:467-468 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Shpuga) Ivanovskogo
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On the relations
MYASOYEDOVA, N. A., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Functional ~~reactions~~
between ^{certains} sections of the digestive ^{appetite} ~~system~~ system and the
kidneys ^{under} in normal and pathological conditions." Len, 1958. 16
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(KL, 9-58, 122)

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GLEZER, G.A., kand.med.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: MYASOVEDOVA, N.V., med. sestra;
SHAPIRO, M.G., meditsinskaya sestra

Usefulness of Starr's formula for calculating the stroke and minute
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(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.L.
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(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

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482 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ZHURAVEL', P.A.; BULAKHOV, V.L.; MIASOYEDOVA, O.M.

Vasilii Vasil'evich Stakhovskii, 1883- ; on his 80th birthday.
Ornitologiya no.7:505-506 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

STAKOVSKIY, V.V.; MYASOYEDOVA, O.M.

Ornithofauna of Dnieper Reservoir. Ornitologiya no.4:260-268 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Dnieper Reservoir region—Birds)

KRASNOSHCHKOVA, Tat'yana Ivanovna; MYASOYEDOVA, Sof'ya Andreyevna;
ALEKSEYEV, N.I., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; RIMSKIY-
KORSAKOV, B.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent;
SHAFALOVICH, A.F., red.

[Problems on series; manual] Zadachi po riadam; uchebnoe po-
sobie. Moskva, Mosk. aviatsionnyi in-t im. Sergo Ordzhoni-
kidze, 1961. 51 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Series)

MYASOYEDOVA, T.G. (Moskva)

Experiments on electroplating of metals. Khim.v shkole 11 no.5:
60-61 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Electroplating)

MYASOYEDOVA, T.G. (g. Moskva)

Effectiveness of using visual aids in study of chemical industries.

Khim. v shkole 14 no.1:75-80 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Chemistry--Study and teaching--Audio-visual aids)

MYASOYEDOVA, T.G., uchitel'nitsa

Optional courses for chemical technicians at the "Lacquers and
Pigments" Plant. Khim.v shkole 15 no.1:75-76 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.101 goroda Moskvyy.
(Lacquers and lacquering--Study and teaching)

MYASOYEDOVA, T.G., uchitel'nitsa

Practice work in studying chemical fibers. Khim. v shkole 17 no.2:
50-54 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.101, Moskva.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

ARBUZOV, A.Ye.; ZORCASTROVA, V.M.; MYASOYEDOVA, T.N.

Mixed esters of phosphorous acid with ethyl Δ -tartrate. Izv. AN
SSSR.Otd. khim. nauk no.12:2127-2134 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii im.A.M.Butlerova
Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Kazanskiy khimiko-
tekhnologicheskii institut im.S.M.Kirova.
(Tartaric acid) (Phosphorous acid)

ZOROASTROVA, V.M., MYASOYEDOVA, T.N.

Alkylphosphorus esters of tartaric acid."

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soedineniy (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. ARSEVSKIY, Ed. Izd. by Kazan Affili. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1963, 170 pp.

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KNYAGINICHEV, M.I.; BOLKHOVITINA, Yu.R.; Prinimali uchastiye: MYASOYEDOVA, T.V.;
PAKHOMOVA, V.F.

Specific rotation of starch and the products of its decomposition
during hydrolysis with solutions of hydrochloric acid and aluminum
chloride. Biokhimiia 27 no.1:9-14 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Technological Institute of the Refrigeration Industry, Leningrad.
(STARCH) (HYDROCHLORIC ACID) (ALUMINUM CHLORIDE)

DROK, I.T.; MYATENKO, S.Z.

Construction of storage warehouses is an important task. Sakh.
prom. 33 no.6:17-18 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Gorodishchenskiy sakhar'nyy zavod.
(Sugar--Storage) (Warehouses)

KATSENOVICH, A.L., prof.; MADZHIDOV, V.M., dotsent; KADYROV, V.K., assistant;
SHEKHTEL', A.I.; BISEROVA, M.G.; Primali uchastiye: KHAVKINA, Ye.B.;
SADY-MENKO, I.I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.L.; ATAYEVA, T.I.; MYATISHKINA, Z.I.;
TUTAYEVA, V.F.; SAIDOV, T.I.; YAKUHINA, N.I.; SOKOL'VA, Ye.G.;
LOPATO, E.A.; ABDULLAYEVA, N.A.; YELIOKUL'SON, L.M.; BAGDASAROVA, K.A.;
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Some unsolved problems of influenzal infection from the aspect of
the epidemic of influenza in 1957 and 1959. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:
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(INFLUENZA)

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Dissertation: "Action of Wells in the Pressure Filtration Complex of Underground Waters." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Soil Improvement, 5 Feb 47.

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MYATIYEV, A. N.

"The Problem of Wells in the Level of Ground Water",

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel, Tekh. Nauk, No. 3, 1948.

Geol Inst., Turkmen Br., Acad Sci. -c1948-.

MYATLEVA, A., arkhitektor

Built-in furniture. Stroitel' no.11:25-27 N '57.
(Furniture)

(MIRA 10:12)

MYATLEVA, A.,^{L.} arkhitektor

Built-in closets in one-family apartments. Zhil. stroi. no.3:17-19
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Built-in furniture)

SOROKIN, K.F.; BLASHKEVICH, R.N.; MYATLEVA, A.L.; OSEDELETS, Z.M.,
red. izd-va; GERASIMUK, L.A., tekhn. red.; TEMKINA, Ye.L.,
tekhn. red.

[Kitchens, bathrooms, and built-in furniture; examples from
abroad] Kukhni, sanitarnye uzly i vstroennaya mebel'; zaru-
beznyi opyt. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 148 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Built-in furniture) (Bathrooms)

1. A. I. MYATLIK
2. USSR (600)
4. Bee Culture - Equipment and Supplies
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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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25750 MYATLIK, A. I. Polucheniye Kornsobstvennykh Plodovykh Derv'ev.
Sad i ogorod, 1948, No. 7, s. 20-22.

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USSR/Geology
Terminology

May 49

"The Problem of "Polyanits" Deposits of the Eastern Carpathians," I. A. Golubkov,
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Suggests changing the name "Polyanits" to "Naguyevich strata to correspond with locality of highest development in the region north of Naguyevich along the Raduchev River. They contain sandy clayey limestone schists with layers of gray calcareous, quartz-micaceous sandstone and various fauna. Submitted by Acad S. I. Mironov, 25 Feb 49.

PA 50/49T45

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DABAGYAN M.V.; MYATLYUK Ye.V.; PISHVANOV, L.S.

New data on the stratigraphy of Tertiary deposits of Transcarpathia
on the basis of a study of Foraminifera. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no. 2/3: 220-
236 '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Ukrainskiy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut. L'vov.
(Transcarpathia--Foraminifera, Fossil)

BYKOVA, N.K.; BALAKHMATOVA, V.T.; VASILENKO, V.P.; VOLOSHINOVA, N.A.;
GRIGELIS, A.; DAIN, L.G.; IVANOVA, L.V.; KUZINA, V.I.; KUZNETSOVA,
Z.V.; KOZYREVA, V.F.; MOROZOVA, V.G.; MYATLYUK, Ye.V.; SUBBOTINA, N.N.

New genera and species of Foraminifera. Trudy VNIGRI no.115:5-106
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Foraminifera, Fossil)

MYATLYUK, Ye.V.

Foraminifera of the lower Callovian from the basin of the
Karla River in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Trudy VNIGRI no.136:393-442
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(Karla Valley--Foraminifera, Fossil)

MYATLYUK, Ye.V.

New species of Foraminifera in the upper Jurassic and lower
Cretaceous of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIIGI no.29:142-164
vol.3 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Russian Platform--Foraminifera, Fossil)

YERMAKOV, N.P.; KALYUZHNYI, V.I.A.; MYAZI, M.I.

Results of mineralo-thermometric investigation of some morion
crystals from Volhynia. Trudy VNIIP 1 no.2:117-127 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Volyn' Province--Morion)

YERMAKOV, N.P.; MYAZ', N.I.

Effect of liquid and gaseous inclusions on the extent of losses
caused by the roasting of minerals. Trudy VNIIP 1 no.2:151-154
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(Mineralogical chemistry)

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Note on rock crystals of the Aktas I (Kazakhstan) deposit. Trudy
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(Quartz crystals)

MYAZ', N.I.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Twinning of quartz and pyrite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.4:460-464 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva.
(Quartz) (Pyrites)

MYAZ', N.I.; KOLTUN, L.I.

Inclusions of mineral-forming solutions in epidotes. Min.
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1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
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(Transbaikalia-epidote crystals)

MYAZ', N. I., CAND GEOL-MIN SCI, "CRYSTALLOGENESIS
AND STRUCTURE OF QUARTZ CRYSTAL-BEARING VEINS OF CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN." MOSCOW, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND
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(Kazakhstan—Quartz)

(MIRA 14:9)

MYAZ', N.I.

The process of recrystallization in crystal-bearing quartz veins.
Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:667-670 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Kazakhstan—Quartz)

MYAZDRIKOV, O.A.

Reactivating dry storage batteries. Patent U.S.S.R. 78,075, Dec. 31,
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(CA 47 no.19:9827 '53)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1297

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po priimeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i ikh rol' v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke, Moscow, 1957

Polucheniye izotopov. Nuchnyye gamma-ustanovki. Radiometriya i dosimetriya; trudy konferentsii... (Isotope Production and Dosimetry; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 293 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR; Olanovye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

Editorial Board: Prolov, Yu.S. (Resp. Ed.), Zhavoronkov, M.M. (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Agintsev, K.K., Aleksaev, B.A., Bochkarev, V.V., Lashchinskiy, M.I., Malkov, T.P., Snitsyn, V.I., and Popova, O.L. (Secretary); Tech. Ed.: Novichkov, M.D.

PURPOSE: This collection is published for scientists, technologists, persons engaged in medicine or medical research, and others concerned with the production and/or use of radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation.

COVERAGE: Thirty-eight reports are included in this collection under three main subject divisions: 1) production of isotopes; 2) high-energy gamma-radiation facilities; and 3) radiometry and dosimetry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. PRODUCTION OF ISOTOPES

Prolov, Yu.S., V.V. Bochkarev, and Ye.Ye. Kulish. Development of Isotope Production in the Soviet Union. This report is a general survey of production methods, apparatus, materials, applications, investigations, and future prospects for radio isotopes in the Soviet Union. Card 2/12

Lantsov, M.P., V.Ye. Manoylov, and O.A. Myazdrikov. A Photocolorimetric Method of Beta-Dosimetry.	246
Barinov, S.A., and R.M. Poleyov. A Counter for [Determining] the Absolute [activity] of Charged Particles	251
Lantsov, M.P., V.Ye. Manoylov, and O.A. Myazdrikov. A Galvanic Method of Measuring Beta-activity.	254
Kogen, R.M., and M.K. Pereyaslov. The Use of a Photofilm-Scintillating Crystal System for Registering Gamma-Radiation	260
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Card 11/12

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S/77/60/000/002/001/001
B023/B066

AUTHORS:

Samoylov, G. V. Colonel, Engineer, Peshkov, Ye. M., Colonel,
of the Medical Service, Myazdrikov, V. A. Major, Engineer

TITLE:

Method of Remote Recording of Essential Physiological Func-
tions in Men by Means of Radiotelemetry

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1960, No. 2, pp. 70-72

TEXT: The authors describe a method devised by them in 1949 of recording physiological functions in men during flight by means of a radio telemetric device. According to the authors, this method is still applied. It permits the recording of respiratory frequency, body temperature, oxygen pressure under the mask, pressure in the stress device of the pressurized suit, flight altitude, pressure in the cabin, overstrain etc. The respiratory movements of the chest are transmitted to a feeler which is fastened to the chest. The scheme of the feeler may be seen in Fig 1. By means of the feeler the respiratory movements are transformed into voltage fluctuations of direct current. The voltage fluctuations of the

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88510

Method of Remote Recording of Essential Physio- S/177/60/000/002/001/001
logical Functions in Men by Means of Radio- B023/B066
telemetry

feeler are received by a commutator and pass over to a converter which transforms them into sound frequency. This sound frequency is transferred by means of the radio transmitter from the airplane to the earth. transformed and recorded on photographic paper. The radiotelemetric device can operate with potentiometric and with carbon feeler. Tensiometers may be applied for this purpose as well. Fig. 2 shows the scheme of a simple device for recording physiological functions of the pilot. The authors fitted the transmitter of the radiotelemetric device in the airplane and in adequate position feelers to record the parameters mentioned above. The respiration feeler is applied under the suit with only a low tension in order to prevent a hampering of the pilot's movements. Fig. 3 shows curves of the respiration movements. Also changes of the type of chest movements in dependence on the external pressure are recorded there. Fig. 4 presents curves which illustrate the chest movements in great altitudes and on sudden change of the surrounding atmospheric pressure. The examples given do not completely cover the entire range of applicability of the method discussed. According to the authors, it may be widely and successfully applied in the

Card 2/4

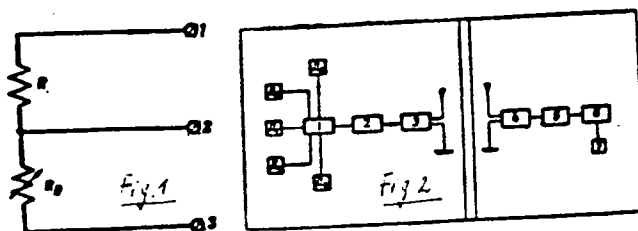
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Method of Remote Recording of Essential
Physiological Functions in Men by Means
of Radiotelemetry

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study of the working physiology of aircrews and in sport. There are 4
figures.

SUBMITTED: January 1957



Legend to Fig. 1: R - constant resistance, R_d - variable resistance of
the feeler, 1-3 - terminals. Legend to Fig. 2: airplane apparatus: D_1 -
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respiratory feeler, D_2 - feeler of the altitude of flight, D_3 - feeler of overstrain, D_4 - feeler of oxygen pressure under the mask, D_5 - feeler of pulse frequency, 1 - commutator, 2 - converter, 3 - radiotransmitter. Ground apparatus: 4 - radioreceiver, 5 - converter, 6 - recorder, 7 - time recorder. ✓

Card 4/4

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77225
SOV/69-8-1-17/79

AUTHOR: Myazdrikov, O. A.

TITLE: An Integrating Detector of Penetrating Radiation.
Letter to the Editor

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 64-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the influence of penetrating radiation on the electret state of the dielectric (frozen polarization) trying to develop a law for the change in time of surface charge density. The model used is shown in Fig. 1. A gas volume Z_G under a pressure P_G is over the upper surface of the dielectric Z_D holding the charge density σ . The change in σ during exposure is due to energy absorption in both the volume of the gas V_G and the volume of the dielectric V_D . Swann derived an equation for the field in the gaseous region

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

77223
SOV/89-8-1-17/29

$$E = \frac{4\pi\sigma Z_0}{\epsilon_D Z_0 + Z_n} \quad (1)$$

where ϵ_D is the dielectric constant. E rises to more than a few hundred volts, and causes a saturation current density j_G of ions produced in the gas. Ions cannot neutralize the bound charges of the electret and their field, and, therefore, they reduce the value of σ . In the dielectric, the efficiency of pseudo-dipole hole-electron pair creations depends partially on the kind of radiation. The effects on the dielectric give rise to a dielectric leakage-current density j_D . Writing I for the intensity of radiation, the

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

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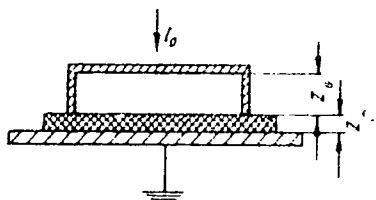


Fig. 1. Model of the detector.

author describes the behavior of the frozen polariza-
tion during the radiation process in the form

$$-\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = I_0 + I_0 \cdot k_1 \int_{V_s} \text{div } I dV + k_2 \int_{V_L} \text{div } I dV. \quad (2)$$

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

77222
507/89-2-1-17/29

which in the case of full electron equilibrium and saturation in V_G (in the case of γ -rays) goes over into the equation

$$-\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = cZ_G P_\gamma \frac{P_r}{P_0} \pm k\mu_{of} \mu Z_P I, \quad (3)$$

where c is the electrical equivalent of a Roentgen;
 P_γ is the strength of the γ -ray dose; μ_D is the
linear absorption coefficient of the dielectric (for
 $h\nu > 1$ mev it is mostly due to Compton scattering);
 μ_{of} is the moment of the pseudodipole; and P_0 is
the atmospheric pressure. The first term in Eq. (3)
represents the ion current density in the gas, and the
second is due to the pseudodipole creation in the

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

1977
SOVETSKAYA FIЗИКА

dielectric. Since nonrelativistic values show that $\epsilon_0 \gg$
 $\gg \epsilon_D$, one can neglect the second term in (5), and after
integration obtain

$$D = \frac{\Delta\sigma}{\epsilon_D} \frac{P_0}{P}, \quad (7)$$

i.e., variation of the density $\Delta\sigma$ is a measure for
the size of the dose D. The results of experimental
verifications of Eq. (7) for three values of Z_0 is
shown in Fig. 2. The electret appears here as an
integrating detector for radiations. An electret made
from organic materials containing hydrogen can interact
with a neutron flux through proton recoils, and the
pertinent equation is then

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

11/22/89
SOV/89-3-1-17/29

$$-\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = FZ_c P_{no}, \quad (8)$$

Where P_{no} is the neutron flux density; and F is a function whose numerical values are computed using the percentage content of hydrogen nuclei. The sensitivity of the detectors for γ -ray and neutron fluxes can be adjusted in a wide range according to the Eq. (8) and (9).

$$S_Y = c / \frac{P_Y}{P_n}, \quad (8)$$

$$S_{ne} = F / J, \quad (9)$$

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

77223

307/69-0-1-17/20

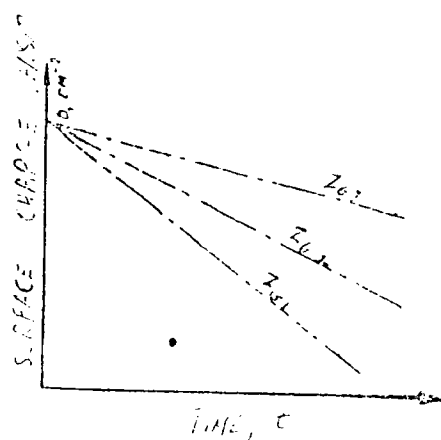


Fig. 2. Dosimetric characteristics of the detector
in case of γ -radiations ($Z_{G1} > Z_{G2} > Z_{G3}$).

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An Integrating Detector of Penetrating
Radiation. Letter to the Editor

77223
SOV/89-8-1-17/89

There are 2 figures; and 7 references, 2 Soviet, 1
German, 4 U.S. The U.S. references are: W. Swann, J.
Franklin Inst., 250, Nr 3, 219 (1950); J. Franklin
Inst., 256, Nr 2, 167 (1953); B. Gross, Phys. Rev.,
66, 26 (1944); J. Chem. Phys., 17, Nr. 10, 486 (1949).

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

Card 8/8

S/196/62/000/018/010/017
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Myazdrikov, O.A.

TITLE: The adsorption component of an electret charge

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
no.18, 1962, 10, abstract 18 B 54. (Izv. Leningr.
elektrotekhn. in-ta, no.46, 1961, 289-293).

TEXT: The previously known relationship between the surface charge density of an electret σ and the atmospheric pressure, which is of the shape of a Paschen curve, was checked. The value of $\sigma_{\max}$ depends on the charge of the adsorbed gas ions which are characteristic for any given electret. The life of the adsorbed charge does not exceed a few days. An attempt is made to assess the value of the adsorbed charge and to explain its physical nature.

2 figures, 3 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/058/62/000/010/025/093
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Myazdrikov, O. A.

TITLE: The storage mechanism of electret detectors in integral operation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 18, abstract 10B133
("Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 46, 294 - 299)

TEXT: A theoretical explanation is suggested for the storage mechanism of electret detectors measuring radiation doses in integral operation. According to the scheme suggested, the storage results from the following processes: a) the process of adsorption, at the electret surface, of ions of the gas having a sign opposite to that of the charge of the electret side; b) the process of the space charge created by ions of the gas in the thin surface layer of the dielectric, and c) the tip-over process of the surface layer dipoles on account of the energy acquired by them during collision with the ions. An experimental study of the storage time error of the electret detector qualitatively confirmed the participation of the first two processes in the storage mechanism. An experimental verification, conducted with multicomponent organic electrets made from

Card 1/2

The storage mechanism of...

S/058/62/000/0.0/005/003
A061/A101

synthetic plastics, did not yield an unambiguous result as to the participation of the dipole tip-over process in the storage mechanism.

L. Sokolov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Card 2/2

26.2250
26.2351

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S/196/63/000/001/001/035
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Myazdrikov, O.A.,

TITLE: High-voltage generator based on the fission reaction

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
no.1, 1963, 16, abstract 1 A 95. (Izv. Leningr.
elektrotekhn. in-ta, no.46, 1961, 340-343)

TEXT: The constructional principles are discussed of a generator in the form of a self-charging system placed in a vacuum and including a fissile layer in which a self-sustaining chain reaction takes place. Such a generator operates as a high-voltage, constant-current generator whose current output is independent of the load resistance and produces a power

$$P = 2 \theta E_0 \sigma_f I_{no} N \Delta x \varphi S$$

where: E_0 is the energy of the fragments; θ is a coefficient describing residual energy losses of a fragment when it strikes the collector; N is the number of nuclei in the fissile material per cm^3 ; φ is a coefficient representing the fission fragments emitted in the direction of the collector;

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High-voltage generator based on ...

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E032/E114

I_{no} is the neutron-flux density; Δx is the thickness of the fissile layer; S is the area of the layer and σ_f is the fission cross-section. It is noted that the technological realization of such a generator may be constructionally difficult, although the production of a self-sustaining controlled chain reaction is possible in principle.
9 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MYAZDRIKOV, Oleg Alekseyevich; MANOYLOV, Vladimir Yevstaf'yevich;
ZAYEV, N.Ye., retsenzent; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M., red.;
ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Electrets] Elektrety. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 97 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Electrets)

MYAZDRIKOV, O.A.

Effectiveness of electric forces in polarized filtering materials.
Izv.vys.ucheb.sav.; prib. 5 no.6:31-34 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova
(Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhniki bezopasnosti.
(Electric measurements)